

to make MFN for China permanent as our strategic and economic relationship with China is too important to continue this heated and controversial debate every year.

It is also important to note that, currently, the U.S.-China relationship is at one of its all-time lowest points. It is characterized by distrust and misunderstanding, stemming in large part from the inconsistent actions of the Clinton Administration in its policies toward China. Many in China's government have interpreted our mixed messages as a policy of "containment", which has led to feelings of resentment against the U.S., as well as confusion on the part of the Chinese about what we really mean. We need a strategic framework for our relationship. Clear objectives and expectations for our relationship must be articulated to the Chinese. Dialogues at the highest levels should be used as means by which we can express and push for the goals we have set to achieve. Areas of common interest and agreement, such as commercial relations, provide a good foundation from which we can build.

The U.S. should actively encourage China's economic reform process as well as that country's integration into the world community. The U.S. should help to bring China into the WTO on acceptable terms; that way we can pursue our trade agenda multilaterally as well as bilaterally. The U.S. needs to focus on consistent actions that courage the Chinese to move forward instead of publicly shouting at them, as the Clinton Administration has been doing. We need to stay engaged with China, to use our best diplomatic judgment and skill, to disagree and be tough-minded when we must, while keeping our eye on the goal of achieving a working relationship.

The attitude of the U.S. toward China and the tone of the U.S.-China government relationship can have an influence on which way things go. But using trade as a weapon to address the concerns will not eliminate the problems and may only punish U.S. exports more than they hurt China. Therefore, we must look at the long term, instead of being short sighted, and adopt a consistent policy towards China that intelligibly addresses our concerns and objectives. The future relationship is at hand and if we continue our current, inconsistent approach to China, there is no telling what will result. This is a gamble the U.S. and the world cannot afford to take.

LIVEMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY
TURNS 100

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1896, the Wright Brothers had yet to fly, Henry Ford's mass production line had not yet opened, and Dwight Eisenhower was still a boy on the Kansas prairie. Yet the public-spirited citizens of Livermore, CA were already showing their commitment to building a strong community as they opened the Livermore Public Library.

For 10 decades, the Livermore Library has opened the doors of learning to generations of East Bay residents. The library has survived a Depression, two World Wars, and great social changes. Whatever was occurring in the world outside, the walls of the library were witnessing the quiet, steady flow of knowledge, and

the library's resources were helping prepare people of all ages to fulfill their chosen tasks and pursue their personal interests.

Thanks belong to the people of Livermore for all they have done to continue this tradition to the present day. I applaud their commitment to learning, to public service, and to education, and wish them all the best as they celebrate this unique event in the history of the Livermore community.

A TRIBUTE TO EDWARD LENZ

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, too often we forget here in Washington that a pyramid rests on its broad base, not its pinnacle. In like manner, our political system rests not on Congressmen but on those who devote their time to local government: a lot of headaches and little pay.

Ed Lenz was a solid man, a good man, one of those foundation stones of America's democratic system. He shouldered the burden of public service without complaint, and served his family, his community, and his God. Would that we all have the same spirit of public service that Ed did.

Ed passed away after a lifetime of service. He was a Korean war veteran, serving in a too often ignored war in the Army.

He then studied electrical engineering, and worked for General Electric in locomotive testing for 27 years.

Ed was a husband and a father, and was always there for his family and community.

That is why he was a Republican committeeman, a member of the Wesleyville Planning Commission, and a Wesleyville councilman.

Wesleyville is going to miss Ed. In these days of cheap celebrity, I mention Ed because he was a good man, and I think such men should be remembered.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL IMAGING ESTABLISHMENT ACT

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Mr. BURR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging Establishment Act of behalf of myself and my colleagues Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HEINEMAN, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

As millions of Americans know from personal experience, new developments in medical imaging have revolutionized patient care in the past quarter century. The field is no longer limited to x-rays. Sophisticated new technologies such as computed tomography [CT], magnetic resonance imaging [MRI], positron emission tomography [PET], and ultrasound allow physicians to diagnose and treat disease in ways that would have seemed impossible just a generation ago.

Mammography, for example, has improved the odds enormously for patients through early detection. And now, image-based biopsy methods have made it possible to diagnose many suspicious lumps in women without resorting to expensive and painful surgery.

For children, imaging has meant a dramatic reduction in the need for surgery. In the past, for example, a child brought into a hospital after an automobile accident would often undergo exploratory surgery if internal injuries were suspected. Today, a CT scan immediately after admission to the emergency room often eliminates the need for surgery at all. This not only avoids an expensive and potentially dangerous procedure; it also eliminates unnecessary pain and lengthy recovery periods.

The achievements of medical imaging are remarkable. And the potential for the future is equally dramatic. Imaging research promises breakthroughs in the early detection of such diseases as prostate and colon cancer, as well as the identification of individuals at risk for Alzheimer's disease.

Imaging research is also developing the foundation for the surgical techniques of the 21st century. Virtual reality neurosurgery, robotic surgery, and a whole array of image-guided procedures are revolutionizing surgical practice.

Developments in imaging are also making it possible to deliver better medical services to patients in rural regions and other underserved areas. Through teleradiology, experts in hospitals hundreds or even thousands of miles from patients can read images and make accurate diagnoses.

Americans can reap impressive benefits from future innovations in imaging. But these developments could be delayed significantly, or even lost, if we do not make a renewed commitment to image researching at the National Institutes of Health. The NIH is the premier biomedical institution in the world, but it is not organized to optimize research in this crucial field. The NIH is organized in Institutes, to support research related to specific diseases or body organ systems.

Imaging, however, is not specific to any one disease or organ. It has applications in virtually every area. For that reason, imaging research is conducted at most of the Institutes at NIH, but it is not a priority at any Institute. Instead, it is dispersed throughout the Institutes, producing uncoordinated decisionmaking and resource allocation.

The same is true on a larger scale beyond the NIH. A number of Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, NASA, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, and the intelligence agencies support imaging research programs. There is, however, no central coordination or direction for this research.

We can fix this problem. We can provide the needed oversight and direction for imaging research at NIH and throughout the Federal Government. We can ensure that taxpayer dollars expended on imaging research produce a greater return. And we can do all of this without additional spending.

The bill we are introducing today creates an organization at NIH to oversee and direct imaging research. But it does not add further layers of bureaucracy. On the contrary, the bill allows the Director of NIH to use existing administrative structures, existing personnel, and existing facilities for the new Institute.